

# SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

## Dewey a Victor At Manila.

## SPANISH FLEET PARALYZED

### By Hot Shot from American Guns—Vessels on Both Sides Disabled—Rejoicing at Washington.

Advices received at Madrid from Manila, say that the American squadron, under Commodore Dewey, appeared off the bay of Manila at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and opened a strong cannonade against the Spanish squadron and forts protecting the harbor. The Spanish cruiser Don Juan de Austria was severely damaged and her commander was killed. Another Spanish vessel was burned. The American squadron retired, having also sustained severe damage.

A second naval engagement followed, in which the American squadron suffered considerable loss, the Spanish warships Mindano and Ulloa were slightly crippled.

An official telegram received at a late hour from the governor general of the Philippines says that Admiral Montejó has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina, which was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, some being sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The El Heraldo says Admiral Montejó changed his flagship during the engagement, or between the two encounters, in order to better direct the maneuvers. In this way he escaped the fate of the commander of the Reina Maria Christina.

In the second engagement the Spanish cruisers Mindano and Ulloa suffered heavily.

### Rejoicing at Washington.

Washington went wild with enthusiasm over reports of the magnificent victory which Dewey achieved. No official advices had been received by the president or Secretary Long, but the Associated Press bulletins telling the results of the contest were read by thousands of people, and in all parts of the city there were those manifestations of enthusiasm that go with victory.

At the white house the bulletins were received in the war room and were read with great eagerness by the president and Vice President Hobart, several members of the cabinet and a few of the president's friends, among them Chauncey Depew, who happened to be in the city.

As the news grew better and better, and the certainty of an overwhelming victory became evident, there was great enthusiasm in the crowd, as well as in those which lined the streets in front of the newspaper offices and the leading hotels.

Officials of the navy department were reticent in discussing the conflict in the absence of official information, but they made no pretense of concealing their great gratification. It has been known for days at the navy department that a conflict at Manila was inevitable, and while no great fear of the result was expressed, there was yet a deep concern in the heart of every official. Sunday night's news removed a great weight from the minds of all.

### Five Thousand Under Nunez.

General Emilio Nunez has secured the services of 5,000 Cubans at Jacksonville who have volunteered for service in the Cuban army and are now waiting orders to leave for the island.

### TROOPS LEAVE CHICKAMAUGA.

Under Rush Orders They Are Hurried to Tampa, Fla.

Friday was a day of activity and hurried farewells among the troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park. Batteries of artillery were all on the go all day as fast as they could get away and it was a hard day with them. The railroad from the park was utterly unable to handle the soldiers as they should have been.

The troops that left were rushed to Port Tampa as fast as the railroads could get them there. There is evidently some urgent reason for wishing to have them at that point. But if any of the officers at the camp know that reason they will not divulge it.

## SPANISH FLEET HAS MOVED.

### LEAVES CAPE VERDE ISLANDS AFTER A LONG STAY.

### PRESUMABLY HEADED FOR CUBA.

They Start In a Westerly Direction and the Move Is Regarded as Significant.

The London Evening News published a private dispatch Friday afternoon from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, saying the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, Al-Mirante Oquendo, Viscaya and Christobal Colon, accompanied by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror and Furor, had, at the hour the dispatch was filed (9 o'clock a. m.) just sailed in a westerly direction, presumably going to Cuba.

The Evening News, commenting on its dispatch from St. Vincent, says: "The import of the cablegram is that the whole effective fighting force of the squadron has been dispatched west, while the non-effectives and the non-combatants are proceeding to another anchorage."

"Well informed naval authorities are aware that the torpedo boats could not traverse the Atlantic at the present time, as they have not sufficient coal capacity for a voyage to Cuba, and the risk of coaling in mid-ocean is too great."

"This long delayed move is most significant. Its significance is the fact which can hardly be emphasized, that it is practically the first of Spain's real moves since the outbreak of hostilities."

### MANY RUMORS UNFOUNDED.

Our Government Officially Notified of Spanish Movements.

A Washington special says: Friday was a day of alarming rumors all the way from the blowing up of the big monitor to the detection and punishment of traitors, but all of them turned out on inquiry to be without foundation. Actual events of importance were few in number. The news of the day of most interest was the departure from Cape Verde of the Spanish fleet.

The stay at St. Vincent of that fleet has been a source of anxiety on the part of the officials here because it seemed to indicate that the sympathy of Portugal for Spain might lead her to wink at a violation of neutrality laws in favor of Spain.

Late Friday afternoon a cablegram reached the state department from Cape Verde, bearing no signature, announcing that four battleships and three torpedo boats had started north and some of the transports for Cuba, and that the northern fleet returned shortly, having been in collision. Because there was no signature attached the officials did not know what importance to attach to this message, as these are not times to accept what appears to be information without close scrutiny.

Captain Sampson sent a telegram relative to the firing at the Matanzas forts, but it was disappointingly lacking in detail, but the few words contained in the dispatch went to confirm the official view that the affair was nothing more than a naval reconnaissance.

No news was received during the day from Admiral Dewey's squadron on its way to the Philippines to do battle with the Spanish fleet. One officer pointed out that if Admiral Dewey succeeded in defeating the Spanish fleet the Spanish officials who control the cable connecting the island with the rest of the world in all probability may suppress the news or distort the facts into a Spanish victory.

### DISPATCHES SHUT OUT.

Spain Refuses to Allow Delivery of Cables Regarding Bombardment.

The New York correspondent of the Fabra News Agency of Madrid received notice from the cable company that the government would not permit delivery of his dispatches about the bombardment of Matanzas. This would seem to explain the impression prevailing among the newspapers and people of Madrid that American vessels were compelled to retire, which information was obtained through the Spanish official version of the bombardment.

### THE DONS CONFIDENT.

Spaniards Really Believe That They Can Whip Us.

The perfect confidence which appears to be felt at Madrid at the outcome of the war between Spain and the United States is reflected by The Liberal (moderate republican), which, contrasting "Spanish calm and American excitability," says:

"Spain is patiently awaiting the attack which America is noisily threatening to make simultaneously on Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands with her undisciplined forces."

War enthusiasm is at a high pitch and every Spaniard says there is no doubt of the outcome.

## POWDER MILLS BLOW UP.

### SIX MEN KILLED INSTANTLY AND OTHERS INJURED.

### BUILDINGS ARE TORN TO PIECES.

Catastrophe Attributed to a Careless  
Smoker—Factory Was Working  
For Government.

The town of Dover, in Morris county, New Jersey, and the country within a radius of twenty miles was startled Thursday afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:10 o'clock.

The explosions occurred in the Atlantic Powder company's works and the plant is now a mass of ruins.

Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally.

All of the killed were married and leave families. The works were situated in an isolated spot seven miles off in a rough country, from Dover. There were ten buildings in the group, and all were destroyed. The first explosion occurred in one of the packing houses, caused, it is thought, by a spark from the pipe of a careless smoker. The concussion set off the explosives in another packing house near by. Debris and burning timbers of the wrecked buildings were carried high into the air, and fell in a shower over the remaining buildings, setting fire to the main factory and the other five packing houses and the two shell houses. In a brief time the explosives in these buildings were set off and left death and destruction in their wake.

The works have been running night and day, turning out rush orders for the United States government, and a large amount of ammunition ready for shipping was stored in the packing houses. This, with all other explosives was completely destroyed.

The scene presented at the place was terrible. People who felt the shocks and saw the flames of the burning structures flocked to the place from miles around, but could render no aid to the injured. The people were terrified and held back in constant fear of other explosions.

A few men who were in the buildings managed to escape and they ran about the country bewildered. They could give no intelligent account of the cause of the explosion. When the wives and relatives of the employees of the factory approached the burning buildings the scene was heartrending.

It was near 5 o'clock before the ruins had cooled off sufficiently to be approached and before the on-looker could be induced to go near the spot.

The bodies of the dead were terribly mangled. The head was missing from some, while here and there lay legless and armless trunks. Many of the injured were cut and maimed so badly that some of them cannot recover.

### BEFORE PRIZE COURT.

Questions Relating to Captured Vessels  
Being Considered.

The prize court appointed to adjust the questions relating to the capture of prize vessels met at Key West and the proceedings were conducted in secret. The case of the Catalina, which was captured by the Detroit and valued at \$400,000, was the first to be heard. The depositions will be submitted to the United States court, with which the final settlement rests.

The crews of the captured vessels have all been offered liberty, but as many of them are without friends here they do not care to land in hostile city, despite assurances of protection. They will probably be brought ashore and quartered under guard of federal troops, where rations and all possible comforts will be provided for.

### UNABLE TO GET COAL.

Cape Verde Fleet Is Said To Be In a  
Serious Flight.

A steamer which arrived at Plymouth, England, Thursday from St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands, reported that the Spanish warships are unable to get half the amount of coal which they require to fill their bunkers, thus being placed at a disadvantage at the outset.

### HURRIED TO PENITENTIARY.

Two Self-Confessed Wisconsin Murderers  
Given Life Sentences.

William Bestor and William Fuller, two robbers arrested at Waukesha for the murder of an aged couple and the burning of the bodies at Black Earth, Wis., Wednesday night, pleaded guilty Saturday to the crime at Madison.

They were sentenced to life imprisonment and were taken to Wappan prison immediately. They landed in prison thirty hours after the crime was committed.

Both made a full confession to the sheriff and district attorney. They admitted everything, but each puts the actual killing on the other.

## PARIS AND OREGON SAFE.

### FORMER ARRIVES AT NEW YORK AND LATTER AT RIO JANEIRO.

### BOTH CAUSED APPREHENSION.

Oregon Safely Eluded Spanish Warships.  
Probable Blockade of Porto  
Rico By New Fleet.

The American liner Paris arrived at New York Saturday morning from Southampton after a rough passage of seven days, seventeen hours and forty-five minutes, with nine saloon, forty-two second cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers.

She also had on board 16 cases of munitions of war and a small quantity of miscellaneous merchandise.

The Paris left Southampton April 22d at 2:05 o'clock p. m. After clearing the land Captain Watkins shaped his course about north and after a run of thirty miles headed for home, keeping a distance of about thirty miles from the usual course taken in previous trips.

Captain Watkins had no fear that a Spanish war vessel would catch his fleet steamer after she got sea room, but it was thought possible that some craft of the enemy might be lurking in the vicinity of the channel, or in the neighborhood of the Irish coast to waylay the American craft. At night every light on board of the Paris was extinguished and dead lights were covered. Strict watch was maintained to detect the approach of vessels.

Not less welcome than the news of the arrival of the City of Paris was that conveyed by cable to Washington of the arrival in Rio de Janeiro of the long lost battleship Oregon.

The Oregon, which had been with the Asiatic squadron, was detailed to replace the Philadelphia at Honolulu. Later she was relieved by the Baltimore and steamed homeward, making first for Valparaiso, during two weeks of which were eventful with history. She put to sea again from that port, accompanied by the gunboat Marietta, without knowledge that war had been declared between the United States and Spain. It was feared at the navy department that she would be intercepted by the Spanish flagship Tamar, which happened to be at Montevideo.

The news received shows that the Oregon has passed the danger point and is now in safety in the port of Rio. Between her present position and Sampson's fleet no enemy can interpose. Captain Barker was greatly astonished when told of the events which had happened and the perilous escape which he had made. He stated, however, that his ship could have put up a good fight.

Another strange development is about to culminate in Rio. The Nitcheroy, which was purchased from the Brazilian government, was started on its way several days ago for delivery, accompanied by a Brazilian warship. For some strange reason, covered under the plea of returning for repairs, the vessel returned to port. An explanation is now furnished of a somewhat startling nature. Anticipating the certain arrival of the Oregon, this government directed the return of the Nitcheroy to Rio. Now there are gathered at that port:

The battleship Oregon, Capt. Barker; the gunboat Marietta, Commander Symonds; the Nitcheroy, dynamite gun, to be officered.

### Probable Blockade of Porto Rico.

This of itself makes a formidable fleet. The official staff for the Nitcheroy can be recruited from the Oregon and the Marietta, and as for seamen, there will be no trouble in surreptitiously shipping as many as may be ready. This fleet may join Rear Admiral Sampson directly, or, as is more probable, it can blockade San Juan, the capital of Porto Rico, receiving further supplies and men by transport, which can meet it there.

### Press Boys Have New Boat.

The Kate Spencer was chartered at Jacksonville, Saturday, by the Associated Press as a dispatch boat at Key West. She is a mate of the Dauntless, now in service, and will aid the Associated Press in getting news from the scene of blockade, being a fast boat.

### REWARD FOR EMBEZZLERS.

Two Russians Who Stole Big Money Are  
Badly Wanted.

The police of Chicago are searching for Gabriel Ribine and Theophile Prizilinski, who are said to be fugitives from Russia.

Ribine is accused of embezzling \$900,000 from a Russian estate while he was employed in the Russian court of wards.

Prizilinski is charged with stealing \$75,000 from the Russian government in 1897.

Both men are known to be in the United States. Rewards of \$15,000 are offered for their arrest.

# SIX PLANS DECIDED ON

## For Operation of Our Forces.

## THE FIRST IS CO-OPERATION.

### It Is Contemplated That These Plans Will Protect Our Flag and Eventually Reduce Spaniards.

A Washington special says: It is stated on the highest authority that as the newly formed preparations for actual hostilities stand they contemplate these operations:

1. The opening of ingress to Cuba for the relief ship which is to carry supplies to the reconcentrados in Cuba and the co-operation of the United States naval forces with those of the Cuban forces. This invasion which is to be conducted purely as a relief expedition may land at Matanzas. The Sampson squadron is to be urged to make way for and to protect the relief expeditions.

2. The preventing of the Spanish fleet now at Manila, in the Philippines, from joining forces with the Spanish fleets at Cape Verde Islands and in Cuban waters. The instructions to Commander Dewey are not to shell Manila unless the fortifications assail the American fleet. A rigid blockade, similar to that established at Havana, is to be enforced against Manila. Engagements, if any occur, will be precipitated by the Spaniards' fleet under command of Amiral (Fighting) Montejó.

3. The Flying Squadron is to be held at Fort Monroe as a reserve fleet, but is to be drawn upon if necessary, to protect unfortified cities. The Squadron may reinforce the Sampson Squadron. This is the original plan mapped out more than three weeks ago by Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt.

4. The guarding of the approaches to cities on the north and middle Atlantic coasts by regular warships and auxiliary cruisers. The original plan contemplated the performance of this duty by vessels manned by naval reserves, but a change was compelled by advices of the sailing of a Spanish fleet from Cadiz with instructions to bombard unprotected cities of the northern Atlantic coast. Hence, the dispatching Friday of the auxiliary cruisers New Orleans and San Francisco to guard approaches to the Massachusetts and New York coasts.

5. Hurried preparations for the transportation of the land forces now at Chickamauga to either Tampa or New Orleans for embarkation to Cuba.

6. The maintenance of the state militia forces which have reported "ready" in advanced organized condition, with the view of calling them to follow the regular army forces now mobilized at Chickamauga.

### PORTUGAL IS NEUTRAL.

Reports to the Contrary Were Without  
Foundation.

The Official Gazette (Lisbon) published the neutrality decree of Portugal in the war between Spain and the United States Friday. It is similar to the decree issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war and contains six articles.

1. Forbids the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.

2. Forbids the entry of privateers into Portuguese waters.

3. Permits belligerents to make a short stay at Portuguese ports.

4. Defines legitimate trade as regards belligerents and forbids trading in goods which may be considered contraband of war.

5. Warns Portuguese and foreigners in Portugal against actions contrary to the security of the state.

6. Refuses protection to any infringers of the decree.

### TO BRING AWAY SPECIE.

Bankers of Hong Kong Send a Vessel To  
Manila.

Advices from Hong Kong state that the steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies of that city, has gone to Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, to bring away the specie there, as trouble is apprehended.

It is understood she will be able to enter and leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board and also has as passenger the insurgent leader Fillipina. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished.